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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

OBITUARIES OF PROMINENT YUGOSLAVS AND PARTY MEMBERS[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]Lt Col Djordje Abramovic

Lt Col Djordje Abramovic, Yugoslav Army officer, was buried on 9 May 1952.

Colonel Abramovic, who had been retired from the Yugoslav Army in 1922 because of his progressive views, was among the first Partisans to participate in the 13 July 1941 uprising in Montenegro. He was later captured by the Italians and Chetniks, and was imprisoned until the surrender of Italy when he escaped and joined the National Liberation Army. He remained on active duty with the Yugoslav Army until he was retired in 1947. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel for merit and bravery. Besides being decorated many times for previous service in World War I, Colonel Abramovic had been decorated twice with the Order of Valor and the Order of Service to the People.(1)

Milorad Milosevic, Editor

Milorad Milosevic, an editor of Borba and member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, died in Belgrade on 21 June after a short illness.

Milosevic was born 2 March 1908 in Bela Palanka, Serbia. He graduated from the gymnasium, and then graduated from the Law Faculty in Belgrade.

Milosevic began to write at an early age. In 1928 he was convicted for writing an article inquiring into the sources of corruption, but was pardoned in a later general amnesty. He continued to write for the local press, working as a reporter for Belgrade newspapers. In 1935 he became a permanent resident of Belgrade, where he worked on Osisani jez (Sheared Groundhog) until 1939. From 1939 to the beginning of World War II, he was a law professor. During this period he published several pamphlets on contemporary problems and on Hitler, which were banned.(2)

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Lt Col Pane Djukic

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Serbia has announced that Lt Col Pane Djukic died in line of duty on 1 July, of wounds inflicted by a member of a Bulgarian terrorist group. Djukic, a lieutenant colonel in the UDB (Uprava državne bezbednosti, State Security Administration) and exemplary party member, was mortally wounded on 30 June in a fight in Veliko Trnjane, Leskovac Srez. Cedomir Stojkovic, a terrorist recently arrived in Yugoslavia from Bulgaria, also was killed.

Colonel Djukic was born 8 August 1922 in Kapljuh, Bosanski Petrovac Srez, where he attended elementary school. He later learned the tinsmith trade in Belgrade, Zemun, and Krusevac.

Before World War II Djukic worked in youth organizations. During the occupation, he was a member of the rajon leadership of the SKOJ (Savez komunisticke omladine Jugoslavije, Federation of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia) in Krusevac, where he was active in the formation of Partisan units. He was accepted into the party in 1941 when he joined the Rasina Partisan Detachment, where he served as an automatic rifleman, corporal, and then detachment commander. He became commander of the Rasina Shock Battalion in 1943 and soon thereafter deputy commander of the 3rd South Morava Brigade. In April 1944 he became commander of the 16th Serbian Brigade.

After the liberation, Djukic commanded the Krusevac area, was chief of the 51st OZN (Odjeljenje zastite naroda, People's Defense Section, forerunner of the UDB) Division, served with the OZN of the First Army, and then with the UDB in Serbia. In his work with the UDB Djukic was uncompromising with all enemies, and displayed courage and resourcefulness in numberless actions in liquidating remnants of Chetnik gangs.

In elections for the Constitutional Assembly in November 1945 Djukic, a nominee of the People's Front, was elected delegate to the assembly from Rasina Srez. In March 1950 he was again elected delegate to the federal assembly.

Djukic had been decorated with the Remembrance of 1941 medal; the Order of Valor; the Order of Service to the People, First Class; the Order of the Partisan Star, Second Class; the Order of Brotherhood and Unity, and the Order of People's Hero.(3)

Maj Zdenko Sumanovac

Maj Zdenko Sumanovac of the Yugoslav Army died on 29 June, as a result of injuries suffered when he struck his head against a wall while swimming.

As a student before World War II, Sumanovac was among those who fought against the anti-people's government of prewar Yugoslavia. During the war, he first worked in the rear areas, then joined the Partisans, and in 1946 was assigned to the UDB.

Major Sumanovac had been decorated with the Order of Service to the People, Second Class; the Order of Valor; and the Medal of Valor.(4)

Panto Malisic, People's Deputy

People's Deputy Panto Malisic was buried on 2 August in Ivangrad.

Panto Malisic was born of a farm family in Pesce near Ivangrad. While a teachers school student before World War II, he belonged to the progressive workers movement.

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From 1939 until his death Malisic was a faithful member of the Yugoslav Communist Party. In 1941 he helped organize the uprising in his region. When Berane [now Ivangrad] was liberated in 1941, he was elected president of the first srez National Liberation Council generally organized in Yugoslavia.

Malisic had been awarded the Remembrance of 1941 medal and other decorations. Following the liberation he was regularly elected a people's deputy to the People's Assembly of Montenegro.(5)

Capt Branko Vujovic

UDB Capt Branko Vujovic was killed in a fight with a trio of terrorists from Albania, who penetrated the Yugoslav-Albanian border at Turjak near Peci, at 2100 hours on 4 August. Leader of the trio was Adem Duska, an escapee from Drenovac near Djakovica, who had fled to Albania with his father and brother in 1949. The terrorists were armed with Schmeissers, pistols, and bombs. The trio then escaped into Albania.

Captain Vujovic, who was born in Zasada, Bileca Srez, was not yet 30 years old. He was married and had one child. When he was 19, he began to work for the National Liberation Movement as a member of the SKOJ. He had been decorated with the Medal of Labor, Order of Valor, and the Order of Service to the People.(6)

Prof Dr Fran Ramovs, President of Slovenian Academy of Arts and Sciences

Prof Dr Fran Ramovs, president of the Slovenian Academy of Arts and Sciences, died after a long illness of a brain embolism at 0755 hours on 16 September.

Doctor Ramovs was born in Ljubljana on 14 September 1890. He studied contemporary literature, and Slovenian, German, and Rumanian philology at the universities of Vienna and Graz. Doctor Ramovs was one of the founders of the Slovenian [Ljubljana?] University which was established in 1918, and one of the founders of the Slovenian Academy of Arts and Sciences, which was established in 1935. He was the author of 5 books and more than 120 scientific treatises on the Slovenian language.

In recognition of his work, Doctor Ramovs was made a corresponding member of London University, the Polish Academy of Science, Prague Academy, the Serbian Academy of Science in Belgrade, and the Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences in Zagreb. He had been decorated with the Order of Labor, First Class. He was made president of the Slovenian Academy of Arts and Sciences on 19 May 1950.(7)

Maj Gen Milos Siljegovic

Maj Gen Milos Siljegovic was buried on 19 November 1952 with full military honors. Because of serious illness in his family and because of his own chronic illness General Siljegovic attempted suicide on 18 November 1952. He succumbed to his wounds the same day in the Military Medical Academy in Belgrade.

Siljegovic was born in 1909 in Miljakovci near Prijedor. He completed teachers school in Banjaluka and taught school from 1933 until World War II. While a teacher, Siljegovic was active in the worker's movement. He joined the Yugoslav Communist Party in 1940. He took a prominent part in organizing the National Liberation uprising in the Kozara Mountains. When the 2d Regional National Liberation Detachment was formed, he became a company commander. Soon thereafter he became battalion commander. When the 5th Kozara Brigade was formed in September 1942, Siljegovic became its deputy brigade commander. From 1943 until the end of the war, he served as brigade commander in the 5th, 7th, and 11th frontier brigades, becoming commander of the 11th Division in 1944. He

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served with these units in Bosnia, Serbia, and Croatia, participating in final operations prior to the liberation. In 1950 General Siljegovic graduated from the Advanced Military Academy of the Yugoslav Army, and then became an instructor in the school.

Siljegovic had been decorated with the Order of the Partisan Star, First Class; the Order of Brotherhood and Unity, First Class; the Order of Service to the People, Second Class; the Order of Valor; and the Remembrance of 1941 medal. For postwar services in the army he was awarded the Order of the Military Flag. (8)

Bogdan Bilbija, Newspaperman

Bogdan Bilbija, a Yugoslav journalist for many years, died on 8 January 1953 after a long illness.

Bilbija was born in Bosansko Grahovo on 16 August 1896. After completing the gymnasium he studied philosophy. Bilbija worked as a journalist on the Slobodna rec, Radnicka novina, Radnik, and Borba, until 1923. In 1925 he was in Vienna as an assistant on the Balkanska federacija. After returning to Yugoslavia he worked on various newspapers and periodicals, and from 1935 to 1940 he was a member of the editorial board of Osisi jez. After the war Bilbija was with TANJUG for some time and later became an editor of Borba.

In addition to his newspaper work, Bilbija also translated foreign literature. He belonged among the most progressive newspapermen, and at one time was a member of the honor court of the Association of Serbian Newspapermen and a member of [its] supervisory council. (9)

Maj Gen Vojislav Dulic

Maj Gen Dr Vojislav Dulic died on 2 February 1953 after a brief illness.

General Dulic was born to a farm family on 12 May 1900 in Brezane, Pozarevac Srez. He attended elementary school in Brezane and completed secondary school in Pozarevac. He later graduated from the Medical Faculty in Belgrade, and practiced medicine in Pozarevac, Laznica-Homolja, and Ravna Gora near Kragujevac.

While a student in Belgrade, Dulic was active in the democratic movement. As a doctor he was active in organizing medical aid to cooperative farmers, and fought reactionaries in the progressive press. In 1935 and 1936 he helped the party, for which he was arrested and imprisoned in 1937.

In 1941 General Dulic served as a doctor with the Drina Division in the defense of Yugoslavia against German and Italian attack. After the defeat of Yugoslavia he returned to Ravna Gora; on 19 October 1941 he became an active fighter in the Kragujevac Partisan Detachment, and later became its medical officer. When the 1st Proletarian Brigade was organized General Dulic became medical officer of the 3d Battalion, and later had the same position with the 2d Proletarian Brigade, the 2d Proletarian Division, and the II Corps. He became a member of the Yugoslav Communist Party in 1942. In July 1944 he became chief medical officer of the Main Serbian Headquarters. At the time when Serbia was almost liberated General Dulic became commissioner of health for Serbia, and after the liberation he held several responsible and high posts in the army medical service.

After the war Dulic served as deputy from Pozarevac Srez to the Serbian People's Assembly. Dulic had been awarded the Order of the Partisan Star, Second Class; Order of Service to the People, First Class; Order of Brotherhood and Unity, First Class; the Order of Valor; Order of the National Army, Second Class; and the Remembrance of 1941 medal. (10)

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Djoka Obradovic

Djoka Obradovic, a member of the Federation of Communists of Yugoslavia (Savez komunista Jugoslavije), died on 9 February after a lengthy illness.

Obradovic was born in 1901 in Zabljak, Durmitor Srez. He joined the National Liberation Army in 1941. Obradovic had been awarded the Order of Service to the People, Third Class; the Order of Valor; and the Remembrance of 1941 medal.(11)

Uros Predic, Artist

Uros Predic, Yugoslav artist, died in Belgrade 11 February 1953. Predic was born in Orlovat, the Vojvodina, in 1857. He graduated from the gymnasium in Pancevo and studied painting in Vienna.

Most of Predic's subjects for his paintings were Serbians from the Vojvodina. He realistically expressed the objective truth about the life he saw. Because of this and the volume of his work, Predic ranks among the greatest artists of Yugoslavia.(12)

Ivan Grandj

Ivan Grandj, long-time deputy of the federal People's Assembly and representative of the Croatian People's Assembly, died on 31 March 1953 in the Dr Josip Kajfes Hospital in Zagreb. Grandj will be buried in Zagreb on 2 April at the expense of the state.

Ivan Grandj was born in 1879 in Sasinovec, Zagreb Srez. Grandj early became a member of the Radic Party and was its representative for many years. He was active politically in prewar Yugoslavia, and was active in Seljacka sloga (Peasants' Unity).

Although his age prevented him from active participation in the National Liberation War, Grandj gave moral and material aid to the war, and lost two sons in the war. After the war Grandj was a member of the People's Assembly which wrote the constitution, and president of the district and srez council of the People's Front. He was later elected president of the Association of Farm Work Cooperatives, and vice-president of the Main Cooperative Association of Yugoslavia.(13)

SOURCES

1. Zagreb, Borba, 15 May 52
2. Ibid., 22 Jun 52
3. Belgrade, Borba, 2 Jul 52
4. Belgrade, Politika, 2 Jul 52
5. Zagreb, Borba, 4 Aug 52
6. Belgrade, Politika, 6 Aug 52
7. Zagreb, Borba, 17 Sep 52
8. Belgrade, Politika, 20 Nov 52
9. Ibid., 9 Jan 53
10. Zagreb, Borba, 4 Feb 53
11. Belgrade, Politika, 10 Feb 53
12. Zagreb, Borba, 12 Feb 53
13. Ibid., 2 Apr 53

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